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EFFECTS OF SOLUTION pH AND SALINITY ON EQUILIBRIUM SOLUBILITY AND DISSOLUTION RATE OF CALCIUM SOAP SCUM IN AMPHOTERIC SURFACTANT SOLUTIONS WITH Na₂EDTA CHELANT



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A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Science

The Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University
in Academic Partnership with

The University of Michigan, The University of Oklahoma,
Case Western Reserve University, and Institut Français du Pétrole
2012

Thesis Title: Effects of Solution pH and Salinity on Equilibrium Solubility

and Dissolution Rate of Calcium Soap Scum in Amphoteric

Surfactant Solutions with Na₂EDTA Chelant

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ABSTRACT

5371005063: Petrochemical Technology Program

Darunrat Ratanalert: Effects of Solution pH and Salinity on Equilibrium Solubility and Dissolution Rate of Calcium Soap Scum

in Amphoteric Surfactant Solutions with Na₂EDTA Chelant.

Thesis Advisors: Prof. Sumaeth Chavadej, and Prof. John F.

Scamehorn 53 pp.

Keywords: Equilibrium solubility/ Dissolution rate/ Soap scum

A sticky stain or filmy layer around sanitary wares results from the reaction between soap and divalent cations in hard water. The objective of this study was to investigate equilibrium solubility and dissolution rate of calcium soap scum using an amphoteric surfactant with a chelant. The equilibrium solubility and dissolution rate of soap scum increased with increasing solution pH when the disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate chelant added in the (Na₂EDTA) was dimethyldodecylamine oxide (DDAO) system but in chelant-free systems, the opposite trend was observed. The added NaCl significantly increased the dissolution rate of soap scum at a high solution pH and reduced the effect of chelant on the equilibrium solubility of soap scum at high solution pHs. However, an addition of NaCl had insignificant effect on equilibrium solubility of soap scum under in the DDAO system. Furthermore, an increase in NaCl concentration had no effect on both equilibrium solubility and dissolution rate of soap scum in the DDAO system without Na₂EDTA.

บทคัดย่อ

ครัลรัตน์ รัตนเลิศ: การศึกษาผลของเกลือและค่าพีเอชของสารละลายที่มีต่อค่าสมคุล การละลายและค่าอัตราการละลายของคราบ ใคลสบู่ภายใต้สภาวะที่มีสารลดแรงตึงผิว (DDAO) และสารคีแลนท์ (Na₂EDTA) (Effects of Solution pH and Salinity on Equilibrium Solubility and Dissolution Rate of Calcium Soap Scum in Amphoteric Surfactant Solutions with Na₂EDTA Chelant) อ. ที่ปรึกษา: ศ.คร.สุเมธ ชวเคช และ ศ.คร. จอห์น เอฟ สกามีฮอร์น, 53 หน้า

คราบสกปรกหรือคราบ ใคลสบู่ที่ติดอยู่ตามสุขภัณฑ์ในห้องน้ำเป็นผลมาจากการ เกิดปฏิกิริยาระหว่างสบู่กับ ไอออนประจุสองบวกที่มาจากน้ำกระด้างเช่นแกลเซียมไอออน, แมกนีเซียมไอออน เป็นต้น วัตถุประสงค์ของงานวิจัยนี้ เพื่อศึกษาค่าสมคุลการละลายและอัตรา การละลายของคราบ ไคลสบู่โดยทำการศึกษาภายใต้สภาวะที่มีสารลดแรงตึงผิวและสารคีแลนท์ จากการทคลองพบว่าในระบบของสารลดแรงตึงผิว ไดเมธิลโดเดกซิลลามิน ออกไซด์ (DDAO) ที่ มีสารคีแลนท์ ไดโซเคียมเอทิลีนไดเอมีนเตตระอะซีเตต (Na2EDTA) ผสมอยู่ ค่าสมคุลการ ละลายและค่าอัตราการละลายของคราบไดลสบู่จะเพิ่มขึ้นตามการเพิ่มขึ้นของค่าพีเอชของ สารละลายแต่ในสภาวะที่ไม่มีสารคีแลนท์นี้ ผลที่ได้พบว่าเป็นไปในทิศทางตรงกันข้าม นอกจากนี้ การเติมเกลือโซเดียมคลอไรด์ลงไปในระบบจะเป็นการเพิ่มอัตราการละลายของคราบไดลสบู่ให้ สูงขึ้น ที่ค่าพีเอชของสารละลายของคราบไดลสบู่ภายใต้การทำละลายของสารลดแรงตึงผิวDDAO และ นอกจากนี้ความเข้มข้นของเกลือโซเดียมคลอไรด์ในสภาวะที่ปราสจากสารคีแลนท์นั้น ไม่มีผลทั้ง ต่อค่าสมคุลการละลายและค่าอัตราการละลายของคราบไดลสบู่ในระบบของสารลดแรงตึงผิว DDAO

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work would not have been successful without the assistance of the following individuals and organizations.

First of all, I gratefully acknowledge Prof. Sumaeth Chavadej, Prof. John F. Scamehorn, for several constructive suggestions and discussion throughout the course of this work.

I am grateful for the scholarship and funding of the thesis work provided by the Petroleum and Petrochemical College, and by the Center of Excellence on Petrochemical and Materials Technology, Thailand.

I would like to thank to Ms. Sawwalak Itsadanont and friends for suggestion and recommendation.

I would like to thank to all faculties and staffs at PPC for the knowledge that I have learnt from them as well as their help to facilitate all my work.

Lastly, I would like to offer sincere gratitude to my family for their love, caring, supporting and understanding me all the time.

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ABBREVIATIONS

DDAO Dimethyldodecylamine oxide

 Na_2EDTA Disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate $Ca(C_{18})_2$ Calcium stearate or calcium soap scum

NaCl Sodium chloride

NaOH Sodium hydroxide

HCl Hydrochloric acid

H₂O Deionized water

CMC Critical micelle concentration

r Rate of $Ca(C_{18})_2$ (g/min)

k Initial rate constant of soap scum dissolution (min⁻¹)

M₀ Initial mass of soap scum (g)

M Remaining undissolved of soap scum (g)

t time (min)

AAS Atomic absorption spectrometer